NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -SAM. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 333 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel—Strutorian Sinding, Danding, 2c.— Tallan Annia at Native Autists.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Rowery. Sing. DANCING, BURLESQUES, &C.—THE FERIAN'S DIREM, OR HELIAND FIRE AT LAST.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Thomps & Ovenin's Missingles of All Nations-Retribution; on The Downfall of Homous.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—THE OLD SCHOOL F MINSTRELSY. BALLADS. MUSICAL GRES. &C., at the Fifth Young Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth at

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowery.—Equas. RIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACHORATIC PRAIS, &C.—MLLE. M.

HOPE CHAPEL. 72) Broadway. - PROFESSOR WISEMAN'S

HOOLKY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN

MEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 6, 1865.

DEFERRED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns this morning we have been obliged to leave out a large number of ad vert'sements, which will be promptly attended to to

THE NEWS.

THE WESSAGE AND REPORTS

The Message of President Johnson to Congr received and read in both houses yesterday, wa given to the public in an evening edition of the Henaun, and appears again in our paper of this morning. It is a clear and comprehensive document, touching on all our leading national and international questions, and expresses the views of its author in an unmistakable manner. An editor al synopsis of it is also given in another column. We likewise publish this morning four other important national documents-viz: the annual reports of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Comptroller of the Currency. These too are each sum marized and commented upon in separate editorial articles in our present issue. We have also received Gene ral Grant's report of military operations since he as sumed control of all the national armies, and the reports of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Inte-

CONGRESS.

in the Senate yesterday the resolution adopted by the House for the appointment of a joint committee of fifteen to consider and report relative to the admission of the Congressmen elected in the States lately in rebellion was nted, and, objection to immediate action upon it being made, it was laid over. The credentials of the Mississippi Senators were presented and also laid over. Bills were introduced for the survey and sale of the government mineral lands to remove certain disqualifica tions of jurors in trials for treason, and repealing all laws making suy distinction on account of color in the District of Columbia and the national Territories. A ion of the Vermont Legislature in favor of equal rights in the Southern States was presented. The President's Message was received and read, and five thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed. During the reading certain portions of it were heartily applauded.

In the House of Representatives the members on as-embling proceeded to the business of drawing for seats. lusion memorials were presented from Messrs William E. Dodge and A. C. Baldwin, contesting respec tively the seats of Mr. James Brooks, of this city, and national debt should be sternly discountenanced, that a committee of nine be appointed to consider and report a uniform system of bankruptcy, instructing the Military Committee to inquire and report whether the office of Provost Marshal General cannot be dispensed with, instructing the Committee on Commerce to con-sider means for the better preservation of life and procoast, and appointing a committee to decide on some proper token of respect for the memory of President Lincoln. A joint resolution to so ond the constitution as to apportion representation in Congress according to the number of voters was in ced. The President's Message was read, and re ceived demonstrations of approval similar to those manifosted in the Senate. It was resolved to adjourn over

FUROPE.

The Inman steamship City of New York arrived at this port yesterday, with four days later news from

Europe.
Pigeon House fort, commanding Dublin harbor, had been strongly garrisoned in consequence of the appear-ance of three large vessels in the offing, supposed to be

Feneral privateers.

Both England and France were prepared to address strong remonstrances to the Spanish government on its conduct in the Chilean affair.

United States five-twenties on the London Stock Exchange on the 23d ult. were quoted at 63% a 64.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Liberty, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, brought news from the British, French and Spanish West Indies, and some additional items from The cholera has appeared in a very violent form at Martinique, Guadaloupe and the adjacent islands, and precautionary measures have been adopted at St. Thomas and elzewhere. General Baez, having been elected President of St. Domingo, was daily expected to arrive from Caracoa, where he had been living for some con-From Jamaica we learn that about three thousand persons have been put to death and fully as many exited by the British authorities on charge of com-Haited States vessels of war at St. Thomas, and it is said. perhaps jocosely or maliciously, that they saluted Santa twenty-one guns, while the officers addresses him as the future Emperer of Mexico. Geffrard, Presi-dent of the republic of Hayti, was at last accounts still engaged in the work of subjugating his rebellious coun trymen. He had ordered a great many persons to be

General Grant arrived in Charleston on Friday last. and his entrance into the city was announced by artillery salutes. Very few of the white inhabitants were at the relcome him; but there was a large collection of the colored people, who cheered him enthusiastically He was received and conducted to his quarters by Gene rais Sickles, Devens and Bennett and an escort of troops The day of the General's arrival was a holiday among the military, and in the evening the colored population got up a torchlight procession and fireworks in his honor. On raturday he gave a reception to the citizens, which was largely attended, and afterwards dined with Governor Perry, Governor Orr and a large number of other prominent men of the State. He was to leave on Sunday last for Savannah, and it is again intimated that his journey will be extended to the Rio Grande

To-morrow will be the day appointed by President Johnson for the National Thanksgiving, and the first ion of the kind in our history to be observed simultancously throughout the Union, President Lincoln's ar appointment having been made at a time when prevented it being effective in several or the States. A number of the State Governors have also issued proclamations in accordance with the President's communications, enjoining the observance of the day and it will no doubt be generally recognized by the peo

pie of the whole country.

The Surrogate has rejected the paper offered as the will of Joseph Hall, deceased, as not being properly executed, the signatures not being at the end of the will as re-

The Senate, or General Legislative Directory of American Fenianism, have again some on to New York to re-view the conduct of affairs here by the occupants of the central offices. The session commenced yesterday at ten o'clock, at 730 Broadway. There appears to be a general opinion that the Senate will now thoroughly ex-into the matter of economy and faithfulness i executive departments; and the organization, demand-ing unusual probity and promptness at this time, seems to be anxiously watching for the report of these general the meeting. It will, it is supposed, continue for several

days.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out be tween four and five o'clock yesterday morning among some cotton on board the steamship Weybosset, lying at pier 13 North river, doing considerable damage to the

The stock market was firm vesterday. Govern

Business was emphatically dull yesterday, the dis-turbing influences of the election, together with the nx'ety about the tariff and currency questions, actin as a hindrance to commercial transactions. Groceries were dull. Cotton was quiet. Petroleum was steady. On 'Change flour was decidedly lower. Wheat was also lower. Corn was in good demand and quite steady. Pork was irregular, closing lower. Beef was steady. Lard was dull, nominal and a shade lower. Whiskey was entirely nominal, with scarcely any demand.

market for beef cattle was firmer this week to orime steers, and some of the choicest offerings brough as high as 19c. per pound. Other kinds varied from 10c to 17c., generally 13c. a 17c. Milch cows were steady at from \$40 to \$100 a \$150, the latter rate for fine thoroughored cows, with calves at their side. Veals were steady a 10c. a 14c. Sheep and lambs were dult and lower, varying from \$3 75 to \$8 50. Hogs sold at from 10c. to 1034c. The total receipts were 6,133 beeves, 89 cows 665 years, 24,546 sheep and lambs, and about 30,000 hogs The President's Message-The State o

the Country.

The President's Message, which we publish this morning, with other important public documents, will commend itself to the special attention of the reader and to the general approval of the American people. It is a smoothly written State paper. It embodies a clear, frank and unreserved exposition of the views and purposes by which he has been guided in his policy of Southern restoration, an encouraging exhibit of the state of the country and various recommendations to Congress upon the leading questions of the day which mark the earnest patriot, the sagacious and experirienced statesman, and the steadfast and consistent man of the people.

He reverses the usual order of these me sages, and very properly, by beginning with our domestic affairs and giving our foreign relations a secondary po sition. His statement of the constitutional considerations which have shaped his proceedings in the way of Southern reconstruction we regard as a conclusive vindication of his course. Resting his line of action and his justification upon the solid ground that the States involved in the late rebellion have not been destroyed by it, though their vitality has been impaired, and their functions suspended he could hardly go astray. He presents very satisfactorily the nice distinctions between State rights and State heresics, the sovereignty of the Union, the relations of the States and the supreme powers and rights of the people of the United States; and thus shows that in what he has done towards Southern restoration, and in what he has declined to do, he is sustained by the tederal constitution. Upon the vexed question of negro suffrage, especially, his justification is complete and overwhelming and so in regard to the earliest possible ratifi cation by the required three-fourths of the States of the great constitutional amendment for the permanent abolition of slavery through-

out the Union. The Message furnishes us the desired expla nation of the detention of Jeff. Davis as a prisoner at Fortress Monroe. There are difficulties "been ascertained on inquiry that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the district of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." President Johnson, however, adheres to his opinion that "traitor; should be punished and the crime made infamous." and that, through a fair trial, the question should be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State, of its own will, has the right to renounce its place in the Union." Jeff. Davis, therefore, is held over for this purpose, and he must be content in regard to his trial to await the action of Congress.

The operations of the Interior and Post Office Departments exhibit gratifying prosperity; in the Navy and War Departments we have a very gratifying retrenchment of expenditures-in the War Department alone, from the mustering out of eight hundred thousand soldiers, a retrenchment from over five hundred millions to less than forty millions a year expenses. The views of the Message in reference to the national finances, debt and currency are those of safety and solvency, and cannot be too carefully adhered to in the legislation of Congress, especially as to the precau ions necessary to avoid any sudden and damaging financial disturbances.

Our relations with England, as presented by the President, are anything but satisfactory, while his opinions in regard to the flagitio character of those Anglo-rebel depredations American commerce during the late war are all that could be desired. Great Britain having refused the arbitration proposed, and our government having declined Earl Russell's proposed de-nothing commission, the matter thus rests. We presume, however, that it will not rest very long in this position.

With regard to Mexico, after a general reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine, all that we have from the Message is that "the correspondence between the United States and France will at a proper time be laid before Congress." With that correspondence we expect, too, that President Johnson will have omething more to say. Assured that he is fixed in the faith of the Monroe doctrine, we infer that if he delays action it is from the persuasion that Louis Napoleon, with the concession of a little time, will gracefully retire.

We have touched upon the leading busines features of the Message. Its general observations on the beauty and strength of our popular institutions, and the manifest destiny of the country, mark the patriotic spirit and confidence of President Johnson in the great duties of his office. We see nothing in the Message calculated to lead to a conflict with Congress, excepting the question of negro suffrage, and this an issue will probably be avoided. as it is an issue upon which the Executive holds the power of the people, North and South.

The City Election.

The facts and figures in conne harter election yesterday will be found in our news columns. Mr. John T. Hoffman is elected favor of New York by over thirteen hundred majority ever Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, the republican candidate. This majority is surprisingly small, and Mr. Roberts has polled an astonishingly large vote. As we predicted, both Hecker and Gunther are nowhere. When the Mozarters found that Hecker had no chance, they bolted him and his flour, and went over in a body to Hoffman. Gunther musters mere ly a corporal's guard of six thousand, composed of personal friends, genuine Germans and unmitigated copperheads in about equal proportions. Had it not been for the sell-out of the. Mozarters Mr. Roberts would have been elected and as it is he has shown more strength than any previous republican candidate. Greeley and Fernando Wood have completely crushed Hecker, the so-called "reform" candidate, be tween them. Their unboly alliance did him more barm than good. From the returns he must have received very little of the Mozart vote, and still less of the republican. Undoubtedly he was put into the market by his supporters to be knocked down to the highest bidder. It only remains to be added that out o one hundred and five thousand votes registered only about eighty thousand were polled, and that an immense amount of money changed hands on the election, the republicans being heavy losers, as they offered large odds. W may congratulate our citizens upon having secured a Mayor of great experience and unblemished character, and can now patiently await that action of the Legislature which will give us the reform in the departments of the city government so imperatively demanded by the majority of our voting and taxpaying popu lation.

The Condition of the National Paper-Report of the Comptroller of the Cur-

The facts presented in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will surprise the country and damage a great many theories and propositions for the reduction of the amount of paper money affoat. The theories have all assumed that the amount of paper in circulation was a thousand millions, and their calculations are based on that sum. But it is now shown that while the whole available currency of the country, State and national bank notes, and Treasury notes of all grades, is nine hundred and sixty millions, the amount actually in circulation on the first of last October was less than four hundred and sixty-one millions. This fact will be a serious blow to the financial theories of those learned fellows who have so persistently urged an immediate reduction of the currency as the grand cure for the evil of high prices. It is also shown that the amount of national bank notes in circulation is smaller than any estimates have made it. It has been thought that there were affoat ten millions in excess of the three hundred millions authorized by law. But instead of this there are hardly bonds enough deposited to entitle those insti tutions to issue two hundred and forty-five millions, thus leaving a large balance in their favor.

The Comptroller enters extensively into the

discussion of the several questions which bear upon the condition of the currency. Like the Secretary of the Treasury, he has a great deal to say about contraction. He recommends that the National Banking law be so amended that the banks shall be required to redeem their notes at par at the three great business centres-New York, Boston and Philadelphia. This question has already been very extensively advocated in some financial circles, and opposed in others, and now goes before Congress with the official endorsement of the government banking officer. He also urges the and proposes to commence it by the conversion of all the interest-bearing legal tender notes into five-twenty six per cent bonds. This, he argues, can be done without affecting the money market, inasmuch as there is not more than five per cent of that issue now in active circulation. The great bulk being held as an investment, it would be simply exchanging one class of securities for another. While he favors this reduction in the government issues, he also recommends an increase of the amount of the national bank notes to four hundred millions. In effecting this he would require a reduction of the regular legal tender notes to an amount more than equivalent to the increase in bank currency. The policy of the financial officers of the government evidently is to leave the question of supplying paper currency to the banks exclusively at as early a period as possible. This recommendation of the Comptroller is no doubt the initiatory step in this policy. If it receives the endorsement of Congress it will be gradually put into operation; but all must admit that the legal tenders cannot be withdrawn until we again approach specie payments, which must, by the very nature of things, necessarily be at

some distant day in the future. There is one other proposition in this report that will no doubt attract considerable attention and be the subject of discussion. That is a plan for the payment of the national debt. Mr. Clarke gives it as his belief that there can be raised from a few sources of revenue sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, pay the ordinary expenses of the government and contribute an amount annually towards a sinking fund which will pay our entire national debt in thirty-two years, and at the same time abolish the income tax. This will no doubt astonish those growlers who have been claiming that we can never pay our debt and that repudiation is inevitable. But he purposes to do this by adjusting our tariff, taxing cotton, whiskey, malt liquors, domestic wines tobacco, stamps and licenses, and abolishing all others. As this mode would be less felt by the taxpayer than the present system we presume that it will be popular among a large class of the Northern people. But it will at the same time abolish a large army of officials. in the shape of assessors and collectors, and there may be some question as to which class, the taxpayers or the taxgatherers, will have the greatest influence in Congress.

The question which has already been raised in many of the Northern Legislatures in regard to taxing United States securities, and that has entered to a greater or less extent into the political canvass of some of the States, is dwelt npon quite extensively, and a mode pointed out by which the whole difficulty can be adjusted in a few years without danger to the public faith. Taken altogether this is an encouraging exhibit, and has many features to ! office rent is also recommended. The Gommis-

end it to the people and to Congress. It shows that the Department has been adminis-tered with a view to protect the public inter-ests rather than for the special benefit of bank speculators.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a comprehensive review of the financial situation, in which he freely expresses his views and makes such suggestions to Congress as he considers best calculated to gradually emancipate the country from the evils inseparable from an enormous national debt and an infisted and depreciated currency. He moralizes like one who, disliking his surroundings, sighs for some Utopia which he knows to be beyond his reach. He regrets the plethora of paper money, and sees that it is undermining the morals of the people by encouraging waste and extravagance, and the only remedy, in his opinion, is a reduction of the currency. But

elsewhere he qualifies his opinion by saying that a very rapid reduction of it would be disastrous, though there is no reason to apprehend that any policy which Congress may adopt will cause such a rapid reduction of prices as to produce very serious embarrassments to trade, and that the influences of funding upon the money market will sufficiently prevent the too rapid withdrawal of legal tenders. He estimates that the public debt will amount on the lat of July next to three thousand millions, but the unsettled and accruing claims against the government cannot now be computed. Meanwhile he observes that if the expenditures for the remaining three-quarters of the present fiscal year prove equal to the estimates there will be a deficiency to be

provided for by loans of \$112,194,947, exclusive of \$32,536,901 of five per cent notes, a portion of which is now in process of redemption. Hence he asks for power to sell six per cent bonds to provide the means of meeting this deficiency, as well as to retire compound interest notes, as they mature and plain legal tenders. He cannot understand how the funding of currency can fail to reduce prices; but the example of it which he has already furnished has shown that at least it does not affect the price of gold, while, without lowering the price of the necessaries of life, it exerts a depressing influence upon government securities. This is because there is a public distrust of the worth of the remainder of the currency as compared with gold. He does not formally endorse the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency for a further issue of national bank currency; but he admits that bank the South is in great want of circulation, and regrets that the North received the whole of the authorized three hundred millions. He recognizes his own powerlessness, beyond a very narrow limit, when he r marks that there is more danger to be apprehende I from the inability of the government to reduce its circulation rapidly enough than from a too rapid reduction of it; and it is in part to prevent a financial crisis that is certain to some without it that the Secretary recommends contraction. He places great reliance upon the revenue, and suggests the propriety of funding the entire indebtedness of the nation into five per cent perpetual annuities, the interest of which, supposing the debt to be three thousand millions, would be one hundred and fifty millions per annum. By the application of one hundred millions to the payment of the prin-cipal, he shows that the debt would be extinguished in a little over twenty-eight years.

Without entering into further details, however, we may say that the report is, on the whole, conservative, and calculated to soothe rather than excite apprehensions of the adoption of radical measures.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is an interesting and important document. The Commissioner speaks in favorable terms of the patience of the people under the burdens of tayation and shows from statistics that the aggregate receipts have for the past fiscal year been largely above those of the previous year. The following statement exhibits the amount of receipts from internal revenue for the past three years:-Receipts for 1863 (ten months), \$41,003,192; 1864, \$116,850,672; 1865, \$211,129,528. The Commissioner says the actual cost of assessing and collecting the internal revenue will amount to two and threequarters per cent of the receipts. The actual annual cost for the collection of the customs amounts to three and one-half per cent of the receipts, which is much below the cost of collecting the customs in Great Britain. Among the articles from which the internal revenue of the United States is derived it may be interesting to enumerate the following:-Bank dividends. \$3,987,200; railroad dividends and interest on bonds, \$3,258,404; insurance companies, \$1,726,160; salaries of persons employed by the government, \$2,836,333; revenue stamps, \$11,162,302—being more than double that of the previous year; licenses, \$12,595,691; incomes, \$20,567,340, or about six millions more than in 1864. Of the amount collected from incomes in 1863 \$279.333 were returned at five per cent upon incomes above ten thousand dollars, \$172,770 at three per cent upon incomes of less than ten thousand dollars, and \$3,637 upon incomes from United States securities. Of that collected in 1864 \$6,913,834 were returned at five per cent, \$7,930,070 at three per cent, and \$75,373 at one and one-half per cent. Of that collected in 1865 \$801,941 were returned at ten per cent, \$9,934,748 at five per cent, \$9,697,246 at three per cent, and \$133,402 at one and onehalf per cent. The receipts from iron and steel, in the various forms specifically named. were \$9,219,713, or nearly six millions more than the previous year; from refined petroleum and coal oil, \$3,047,212, being an increase of about \$800,000 over 1864; cigars, \$3,069,448 tobacco, \$8,016,119; fermented liquors, \$3,657,-091; distilled spirits, \$15,995,633, or nearly thirteen millions less than the previous year. The Commissioner devotes a considerable portion of his report to explaining why the receipts from distilled spirits, with a tax of two dollars per gallon, are so much less than they were when the tax was but sixty cents per gallon. The receipts for the current fiscal year are estimated to reach \$272,000,000, or about sixty millions more than last year. The Commissioner suggests an alteration in the mode of appointing assistant assessors, urges an increase in their compensation, as well as in

that of the clerks employed in the Internal Revenue Bureau. An additional allowance for

to stamp duties, the duties of the Tax Co. sioners, and other changes in the law, whereby doubtful points can be definitely settled.

The Report of the Secretary of War. Secretary Stanton's report is important in two points of view-first, as it relates the his tory of the final events of the war, and preents some remarkable facts in relation to that nistory; and, second, as it shows the wonderful capabilities of the country for war, and indicates what we can do if suddenly called upon to defend our rights or assert the national dignity. In the latter view it glances quite directly at the Mexican question, and will reassure all those who regret that our army has been so far disbanded while that question has not yet been brought to a definite issue. The military history of the great campaigns

that gave us the victory is left to General

Grant; the Secretary is satisfied to state results in that respect; but he bears with natural emphasis on the rapid change brought about through his department from war to peace-on the noiseless, effective, almost immediate obliteration of a vast army which the theorists of the Old World had declared would in the hour of victory prove mere dangerous to our liber-ties than the rebellion it had been required to put down. "The national military force," says the report " on the first of May, 1865, numbered one million five hundred and sixteen men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to fifty thousand troops, and over eight hundred thousand have already been mustered out of service." The military appropriations of the last session of Congress were over five hundred millions of dollars. The military estimates for the next year are less than thirty-four millions. This is a result of victories that the taxpayer can appreciate. Some of the figures given enable us to realize the enormous expenditures incident to an army of a million men. Thus a large slice of the national debt is well accounted for when we learn that more than a thousand million dollars have been paid to the soldiers. Two bundred and seventy millions were taken home by the eight hundred thousand men lately nustered out. Some of the draft figures have also considerable interest. The number of men asked for by government to put down the rebellion was, on all calls together, 2,759,049, and the number of men actually brought out was only 102,496 short of this. This deficiency was not from failure, but occurred because the recruiting was stopped by the end of the war.

What the Secretary says as to our ability to organize another army, if circumstances should require it, has a national interest at the present time. He states that the estimate for the army, as given above, "is believed to be adequate for any national exigency, it the country should be blessed with peace. The reduction of the national military force, in its rapidity and numbers, is without example, and if there be any alarm in the public mind be cause this reduction is made while grave questions at home and abroad are unsettled, a brief consideration of the subject will show that there is no cause for apprehension." The Secretary then runs over the facts that the troops disbanded were volunteers, who came out originally to support the government; that their struggles in its cause have not lessened their love for it, and that "a foreign war would intensify the national feeling. and thousands, once misled, would rejoice to atone their error by rallying to the national flag." The only question relating to troops is one with respect to how soon we could raise hem. "Our experience on this point," says the report "is significant. When Lee's army surrendered thousands of recruits were pouring in, and men were discharged from stations in every State. On several occasions, impending disaster, vigorous exertion brought them into the field from remote States with incredible speed. Official reports show that after the disasters on the Peninsula, in 1862, over eighty thousand troops were enlisted, organized, armed, equipped and sent into the field in less than a month. Sixty thousand troops have repeatedly gone to the field within four weeks. Ninety thousand infantry were sent to the armies from the five States of Ohio, Indiana. Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin within twenty days." And it is shown that in all other respecis we are as ready for war as we were before our vast army went home.

These facts will make the report very inter esting to Maximillian and to his friends in France. In all respects it is an important document, and will especially be recognized in its groupings of facts as a valuable contribution towards the history of the war.

Barning of the Steamship Weybosset At about half-past four o'clock on Tuesday morning the night watchman, Stephen D. Smith, on board the steamship Weybosset, lying at pier 13 North river, dis-covered smoke issuing from the forward hold. At once an alarm was given, and the Fire Department quickly an alarm was given, and the Fire Department quickly responded. A copious stream of water was applie from steam fire engines, and the ship was flooded a that the fire was prevented from spreading beyond the forward hold, where it seems to have originated.

The facts, as olicited by the Fire Marshal, show that Captain H. W. Parish arrived here, from Savannab, or Saurday last—that vessel being a regular packet be tween New York and Savannab. Her cargo consisted of four hundred and instruction, being of request.

Saturday last—that vessel being a regular packet be tween New York and Savannah. Her cargo consisted of four hundred and ninety-two baies of cotton, with as assorted cargo of fruits. Three hundred and forty bales of cotton had been discharged—leaving in the forward batch one hundred and sixty bales. Those hatches were closed, and were to have been opened on Tuesday and the cotton discharged. The vessel was to sail on Wednesday of this week—that being her regular day, Quite a large freight of dry goods had been already taken on board and stored in the after hold—the freight belonging to different shippers, who me doublave insurance on it. The fire has been exceedingly well managed by Commissioner Brown and Chief Engineer Kingsland, thus saving a very large amount of property. Nine-sixteenths of the vessel are owned by E. J. Nightingaie. He has an insurance of \$40,000 to cover

George Grinman, of Mystic, Conn. His interest is not insured.

The ship belonged to the Starline of Savannah packets, of which Mesers. Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson are the agents, No. 17 Broadway.

A large quantity of the ship's furniture was removed from the ship to the dock at the time of the dre. Captain Parish is of the opinion, as the fire did not exceed abat the manmant, that the damage will not exceed \$15,000, on which Mr. Nightingale has ample insurance to cover the loss.

In reference to the cause of the fire, Captain Parish informed the Fire Marshall that the forward hatch had not been opened, and that he is of the opinion that the fire was caused by combustion among the cotton; but from what cause he is unable to say. It may have been smouldering there since she left Savannah. The vessel is pretty well tilled with water, and in a few days the owners will pump her out, and the repairs will immediately go on and the ship will then be put on the line again.

The North Carolina Senatorship. RALMON, N. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

John Pool, of Bertia county, a Union man, was elected Inited States Senator to day for the short term.

Virginia Legislature,
Ricusono, Dec. 5, 1865.
The Legislature to-day passed the bill repealing the act
llowing the transfer of the counties of Berkeley and Jeferson to West Virginia.

Mentucky Legislature.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec., islature organized yesterday by of lor Spoaker of the House, and

THE FENIAN SENATE.

Extra Session Commenced Yesterday in this City-Unusual Importance of the Meeting-The Probable Work Be-fore the Body-Views of the Rank and Pile as to Promptness and Economy in the New York Offices—The Union Square Establishment—The Bonds—Matters in Dublin, &c., &c.

rday at ten A. M., at 730 Broadway, to take as er survey of how the executive matters of the organ for the future. It is only some two weeks since this body adjourned, after a protracted session, most of which

PILE HENATS-THE BANK AND PILE AND THE

These men were selected from the body of the organization. They come from the several States, are practical ration. They come from the several States, are practical business men, of character and capacity; and, with few of the drawbacks of the professional patriots, they possess the positive straightforwardness of the working yeomanry, whence the financial sinews proceed. Coming from the several portions of the country, with the views of their sections and of the representative congress fresh with them, they experienced many difficulties in giving practical operation in this city to the views of the distant workers. From an article on the Congress in a weekly paper, it seems that the representative men from the body of the organization did not easily fail in rapport with the views of their officials, who, it was argued, having passed years within the walls of the New York offices, could scarcely form as good an idea of the York offices, could scarcely form as good an idea of the wants and opinions of the local circles as the men whom they had just selected from their own immediate con-

PROBABLE OBJECTS OF THE MEETING-THE The meeting of this Fenian Directory at this time seems in every way remarkable and significant. The space of time transpiring between the adjournment and

space of time transpiring between the adjournment and this assembling is unprecedentedly short. Some grave matters must be on the tapis. The assembling of the Fenian Legislature is of as much importance to the hundreds of thousands who toli and sweat to work out a good object through a prompt and economic application of the hard earnings they contribute as is that of the American Congress to our people.

The appointments under the new constitution have never been officially announced. The appointing power rests in the President (Mr. O'Mahony); the Senate confirms. The public have had no intimation of the new financial management, if we may except the information conveyed by the hostile correspondence with the editor of the New York Timesnamely, that next to Mr. O'Mahony in the management stood B. D. Killian, a member of the organization from Kentucky, we believe, who took part in the application for John Mitchell's release, and soon after came to this city, where, it appears, he was appointed to a financial ity, where, it appears, he was appearition in the beadquarters

position in the beadquarters.

In connection with the matters of finances and economy, &c., the Fenians express more or less distinctly an astonishment at the reported splender of the new establishment on Union square, assuming that such magnificence must necessarily impose a heavy draft on the more hard-fisted revolutionary departments.

The bonds of the Irish republic, whose sale was expected to be a rushing excitement by this time, seem to be making no stir whatever. We have not seen the address of the Dubin authorities regarding the bond loan which the New York Head Centre in his Philadelphia address,

the New York Head Centre in his Philadelphia address, published in the Herald, announced as being under revision and about to issue. The times in Ireland, too, seem to be getting too hot for the leaders there; and it seems, under the circumstances, that matters at the central postshould be very brisk at this precise time.

It may be to see about one or all of these matters that the men composing the Senate have come on to New York. At all events the session is most undoubtedly the crisis of the organization, and many an eager eye will cast its glance over a thousand miles of sea and land toward this Senate meeting for some bright and promisjing light.

THE SESSION YESTERDAY.

The session is not held in the Union square building, nor in the hall which the city circles occupy, at 5th Broadway, where the Senate and The contiguity to the college of the President and Spance men, however, nicate with those parties whenever books, vouchers or other exhibits are required in the examination which it is expected will be instituted into affairs. Yesterday's sea-sion did not result in any business which is, as yet, to be given to the press. As the body will probably be a work for several days it is expected that regular instal-ments will be given when publicity seems not injurious

The City Railroad Disaster. THE INQUEST TO TAKE PLACE TO DAY NAMES OF THE JURORS. Coroner Collin empanelled the following jury yester-

Coroner Collin empanetics the following jury yester-day, to hold an inquest upon the remains of the unfortu-nate boy killed on Monday night in the collision between car No. 53, of the Third Avenus Railroad Company, and Adams' Express iron freight car, on the Harlem Railroad, at the Cooper Institute;—

James M. Taylor, No. 693 Broadway; J. A. Van Bus

kirk, No. 10 Varick place; James Chichester, Page's Hotel; John T. Morris, No. 25 Fifth avenue; Wm. Fergason, No. 35 West Fouriseath street; Wm. Welling, No. 142 East Twenty-eighth street; John A. Miller, corner of Greene and Amily streets; John McMurray, No. 148 East Thirtieth street and W. S. King, No. 23 West Wash.

Brooklyn City News.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. - Last night, about half-past eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the packing box factory of Henry folms, foot of Rush street, E. D., and was un subdued up to a late hour. The fire originated near the subdued up to a late hour. The fire originated near the boiler, in a frame building in rear of the main factory, and the fames soon spread to the latter. In fees than an hour both buildings were a heap of ruins. The fire then spread to a large quantity of dry lumber in the yard. The stave yard of Mr. Cross, adjoining the above, will most likely escape with small damage. The two buildings destroyed were not of much value, but the loss in machinery, tools and stock will be very heavy. Partially insured.

Two Man Stannen .- William Pickett, a man twenty-Twenty-seventh precinct, on the charge of feloniously assaulting Martin Cahill, of 26 Washington street, and stabbing him twice in the face with a sharp knife, in flicting severe wounds. Pickett also stands charged with stabbing Thomas Cahill, also living at 25 Washing-ton street, in the face with a sharp kelfe. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling, who required him to give bail in \$1,000 to answer each complaint. Pickets lives at No. 1 Morris street.

The Missing Cashier of the Missisquel Hank of Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 5, 1805.

H. G. Hubbell, the missing cashier of the Missisque Bank, at Sheldon, Vt., has been traced as far as Chicago where he was seen by acquaintances November 15. Haleft there estensibly for Detroit. He is supposed to be deranged.

News from the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Dec. 5,

Trade is very dull. Greenbacks nominal at 66,
\$345, Gould & Curry \$950, Savage \$755, Chollar
\$215.

\$215. Sould & Curry \$950, Savage \$735, Choust Polosi \$215.

**SACRAMBRYO, Dec. 5, 1865. 1

The Legislature organized to day, electing the following Union officers:—In the Senate, S. F. Wright, President pro test, and John White, Secretary. In the Assembly, J. W. Wilcox, Speaker pro test, and M. D. Bornek, Chief Clerk.

In the Senate a joint resolution was offered adopting the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

OLYMPIA, Washington Territory, Dec. 5, 1865.

Continuous gales have prevailed throughout the Territory for three weeks, doing much damage and causing quite a suspension of business. Several small vessels are reported missing. The roads are everywhere blocked and the telegraph lines have been utterly demolished by the failen trees.

Theft of a Mail Bag. Cisveland, Bec. 5, 1866. A mail bag that left New York on Sunday night for eveland was stolen in the depot here last night.

Literary Intelligence.

The December number of the Catholic World has been used in New York. It fully sustains the high reputstion of the series, both in original matter and its

novel just issued.

The widow of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who has died so soon after her husband, was herself the writer of two novels, and recently edited the memoirs of Miss Berry. She was sister to the Earl of Clarendon, and always spoken of as a lady of talent and great accomplishments. She had been previously married to a gentleman named Lister, the author of "Granby."

Lister, the author of "Granby."

The Emperor Napoleon undertook a considerable share of the editing the description of the Trajan column which has been issued by the authorities of the Louvre,

Professor Max Muller has been appointed sub-librari the Bodician Library. Oxford, England.